THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1104.] SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

VALUABLE PROPERTY *for Sale.*

On MONDAY the 30th instant, between the hours of X and XI o'clock, if the the weather permits, else the next fair day, will be SOLD on the spot, to the highest bidder,

In FIVE LOTS,

(agreeably to the nett survey lately made by Mr. John Williamson)

Or in MORE, *according to the wish of Purchasers,*

Eigteen and three quarters of an Acre on Shockoe-Hill, known by the denomination of the

FRENCH GARDEN,

and its dependencies:

Beginning at the line of Wright Southgate, and terminating in a point at the corner of a street N. West of Doctor Ellis's house.

Likewise, three pieces of GROUND, supposed to contain about

TWO ACRES,

adjoining Mr. James Hayes and John Kenedy's line.

The terms of sale will be, one third in three, one third in six, and one third in twelve months. For particulars apply to Messrs. Prosser and Moncure, who will show the platt.

Immediate possession will be given, but no title made till final payment.

May 10, 1803.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that an Act may pass, For extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its source to the forks of the said river. p

May 7, 1803.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has several scars on his face, says he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louisa county. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

THOMAS WALLS, junr. Jailer.

Albemarle county, April 21, 1803.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewise a few good Clocks for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased, in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of this month, on the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertson.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

PHILIP LARUS,

DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profession, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addressed to him, opposite the Post Office, will be strictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Mosby, and Geo. Greenhow, in pursuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, trustees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Ross, def't. in order to raise the sum of 5896 dollars 35 cents, with interest at 3 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further sum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with interest at 5 per cent from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of sale, the following

Estates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houses and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the said sum of money, with interest and charges as aforesaid.

AN Estate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by estimation 1500 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samdel Richardson, according to its known boundaries.

An Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Prospect*, containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joseph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouse is built; 75, on which is a store now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-house, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The sale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the trustees will attend and convey to the purchaser in pursuance of the trust deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be exposed to sale separately, in the order that shall appear to the trustees who may attend the most beneficial to the parties interested.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have favored the subscription for building an Academy at New Glasgow, in the county of Albemarle, are requested to attend at the said place on Friday the 10th day of June next, either in person or by proxy, to elect Trustees agreeable to act of assembly for carrying into operation the said building.

April 30, 1803. 4tp.

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the support which his OYSTER HOUSE has received through the last season; and as that season is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furnish through the ensuing summer, at all hours of the day, nice *Relishes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the best *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwise, as may be wished.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse

BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

BONDS due at the Custom House Richmond in the month of May become payale on the following days to wit.

	May		May
Brig Fame	10	Sh. Alexander, (King)	14
Ship Alexander, (M'Intosh)	10	Courtney	17
Speedwell	12	Re-Union	20
Hercules,	12	Flora	27
Sch. Friendship	12		

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court house, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The sale of the above tract of Land, is unavoidably postponed to the fourth Monday in May next. J. B.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring, James City* county, state of *Virginia*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,

2m Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

LONDON.

(The Observer)

After a short, deceitful slumber, we are awakened to the prospect of a War of Extirpation:—the vision of peace, to which the splendid acquirements of an arduous, glorious contest were sacrificed, has vanished, even while the wounds which atchieved it are still bleeding. We are told, it is true, that the points in discussion may be amicably adjusted, and we embrace the hope with fervency; yet with a bold, aspiring, and vindictive rival, rankling under defeat, and ever watching, *per fas atque nefas*, for the moment of advantage, we fear there never can be any permanent security to us, or any part of Europe, but what must be enforced at the point of the sword.

Malta it is said is the immediate object of dispute, our government considering the changes which have taken place in Italy, such as to warrant the retention of that island. It is a proud maxim, however, in our national creed, that nothing can warrant a Breach of Compact: we have ever lamented the surrender of Malta; but we should blush to purchase its possession at the expence of our integrity. We have acted improvidently in giving it, but we should not repair the error by a violation of faith. It is true, the Treaty of Amiens was abused by France, by twenty encroachments, even while the Commissioners were yet discussing it; still perfidy in another cannot justify perfidy in us; and if we are again to be involved in the horrors of war, we trust at least, we shall have the consolation of combating in a just and honorable cause, and not to evade the performance of bounden obligation.

We are inclined to believe, however, that there are other and more worthy causes for the hostile position of our govenment: we are told, that when our ambassador at Paris inquired the occasion of the armaments making along the coasts of France and Holland, reply was made, that "they were destined for the exercise and occupation of the troops;" and on his Lordship pressing for a more consistent answer, was informed, that "he might ascribe to them such further object as he thought proper." If such be the fact, it is time to arm; further concession must be alike unavailing and disgraseful: while we have a penny, or a drop of blood left, it will be better to spend the one, and spill the other, than endure, in patient ignominy, the repeated insults that have thus far been the sole return for our forbearance.

Bonaparte tells us, that England, unaided by Continental Alliances, can no longer hope to cope with France. Has he then forgotten the events of the last years of the war, when Britain alone defied the concentrated Power of France, and in every point of contact triumphed over it; or has he forgotten, that when his artifices engaged almost the whole of Europe in hostility against us, that he only created to us fresh scenes for victory! If he has forgotten his discomfiture at Acre, and the horid expedient to which he was reduced to secure his escape from Syria; if he has forgoten his disgraceful flight from Egypt, it must at least be admitted, that he has a most courteous memory. "Teach me to forget," exclaimed Themistocles—'tis the resource of defeat and infamy. The Consul need the anodyne, and we do not envy him the possession.

Should it, however, be unavoidable to have again recourse to the sword, what warrants the opinion of the First Consul, that we must encounter single handed—does, he, then, reckon nothing of his injuries to America: nothing of the oppression of Switzerland and Piedmont; nothing of the attempts at still further subjugating Holland; does St. Domingo afford no division in our favor? Can he see nothing dangerous to his overweaning ambition from the now rational Government of Russia? and will Germany, yet sore with insult and injustice, want much persuasion to sieze a favorable moment for avenging itself?

Peace is essential to the happiness both of Britain and France. If war is unavoidable, we should encounter it with confidence and energy. Our Ministers gave abundant proof of the sincerity of their wish for peace, in the sacrifices which they made to obtain it—its preservation must, doubtless, be still more an object of desire to them, because they are now in a less favorable situation for the prosecution of war than they were at the period of signing preliminaries. We have, in honest, misapplied confidence, surrounded our conquests, dismantled our navy, and disbanded our army; but our public spirit, thank Heaven, is unbroken—our loyalty to the King—our attachment to the constitution—our love of liberty—are unimpaired—our Heroes, accustomed to victory, live to retrace the paths of glory—and to the calls of our country, every heart is responsive and obedient.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

EURISKOTES,
To the GOVERNMENT and PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

[*No. II.*]

It is not my intention, however, to attempt to depreciate this excellent institution by complaint or censure: These have so often been used by pride and disappointed ambition, that to re-echo them, could it ever be done with truth, were just cause of censure and complaint. But if however it be true, that "the noblest motive is the public good," those who are actuated by it, and who dare to prosecute extensive utility by a definitive object, seem to deserve public attention and assistance, should they even fail in the attempt; and the encouragement or assistance given, ought to be in proportion to the importance and apparent practicability of the object proposed: but the manifest disproportion in favor of political enquiry, has diverted all talents to that channel as the only pursuit worthy of ambition—the only road to conspicuousness and emolument, or has confined them to inactive obscurity. This observation points at the cause which induces so many of our most useful citizens, mechanical improvers and inventors, to migrate to Europe, and court the patronage of nobles and petty princes; for this is the dernier resource of an ardent benevolence and well founded confidence, which refuse to be restrained. What! Is it possible that this country, which has been considered as an asylum —a sanctuary of defence to talents and virtue—as the common university to the world, for the cultivation, maturing and promulgating of all the useful energies of man, shall confine its patronage to a single object of SPECULATIVE THEORY, and consign to tyrants, to profligacy, and to pride, the GLORY of giving reality and diffusion to substantial good? But if even in this way, adequate encouragement and assistance were afforded in any part of the civilized world, the evil would be of much less magnitude; for the objects being once effected, would not cease to exist. But it is contended that the civilized world is much injured, and civilization, with every great advantage derivable to it and from it, much retarded, by the want of some positive and effective system of patronage and assistance afforded to talents, and to progress in science and civilizing arts. It is also contended, that the citizens of these United States have a right to expect, and receive from government, the active assistance here contemplated. This right exists in the very fundamental principles of our civil compact; and the importance, the necessity of giving the citizens a complete possession of it, is evinced by a few plain positions.

It is not unknown to any man of but moderate observation, that among the wealthy, few possess great talents for useful pursuits; and much fewer a disposition to exert such as they may have. Possessed already of every article of elegance, utility and luxury, which genius and labor have produced, the stimulus to exertion from motives of convenience, does not exist; and the voice of fame, or that of self-approbation are scarcely loud enough to rouse into energy those faculties, which are every day prostrated by the full satiety of a luxurious table. On the other hand, the mass of mankind being destitute of the means of acquiring extensive information, are capable of but very superficial reflection; they lay great stress on external situation, and but little on mental acquirements; these are almost nugatory; opulence is every thing; to possess wealth, or to be in the road or habit of acquiring it, and to have all talents, are with these synonimous; and as long as pleasure and the power of sensual indulgence continue to be the most energetic actuators of the uncultivated mind, the reflective capacity in these, as well as in the luxurious, is not likely to expand so as to excite that energy necessary to uncommon success, in any object not immediately connected with external shew, or pleasurable gratification.

This shews where important advancement in objects of common benefit is likely to originate; and also the necessity of positive public encouragement, as the only method of giving them reality. Some wealth is necessary in bringing into effect the inventions of genius; and a certain want of it is useful in stimulating genius to to action. Some wealth is requisite in giving to energies their full growth and magnitude, and in procuring the abundant materials of future usefulness; though it usually happens that the strongest and most successful exertions in acquiring competent and comprehensive knowledge of physical and moral science and phenomena, are made by those who have so small a portion of it, as to rely chiefly on their acquirements for future acquisitions of property and convenience. This being the only class or description of men, from whom any considerable progress in utility may reasonably be expected, and these being disqualified for the prosecution of objects of common concern, without adventitious aid; to demonstrate the possession of talents from which utility may result, is indispensable to the attainment of such aid; and under existing circumstances, and in the absence of an adequate tribunal of reference, the demonstration is scarcely less difficult than the acquisition, as it must almost uniformly be made to those who are very little inclined or qualified to attend to it: hence few will undertake such demonstration, and it usually happens with those who undertake it, that so much time has elapsed before the demonstration is sufficiently made, that the inclination and very capacity of energetic action is almost exhausted. Here then is the prostration of the great mass of useful talents at once; for with these terms, talents and sensibility will not comply, though folly, stimulated by the hope of conspicuity and emolument, often do: and this circumstance is alone almost sufficient to account for the unfavorable opinions and prejudices, which attribute all pretensions to improvement and invention, to the excess of folly and idiocy, and extinguish in their first dawnings, all the most important energies of benevolence, These impediments might be removed by an expence very inconsiderable, compared with the advantages attainable, scarcely large enough to constitute an item in fiscal account. Has not the civilized world lost the derivation of incalculable benefits in the progress of arts and science, for want of some positive and effective system of encouragement and assistance afforded to inventive talents? For patents are nugatory; a mere fallacious shew of encouragement.

Could any remedy be applied to the root of an evil so extensive and formidable? Or is it worthy the attention of the guardians appointed to protect and promote the welfare of the community to attempt it? Perhaps they think it not within their sphere of action. I have been told so, by a late respectable member of the house of representatives—for, says he, "the public wealth being a sa-
"cred deposit in their hands for impor-
"tant public purposes, ought not to be
"expended but on objects of importance
"to the whole community." This is doubtless true; it is excellent theory, and to give it full effect, it should first be determined, what are the objects in which "the whole community" are most interested? I would answer, *the extension of agriculture, and improvements in mechanics.* But let us look at facts. In time of peace, it is employed to support a few men of talents (some thousands) not an individual of whom is engaged to exert those talents in endeavoring to increase the quantity of crude and manufactured materials, the real goods and support of a nation, by improvements in agriculture and mechanic arts, but solely to conduct and carry into effect the manufactory of laws (which it is said have long since, far outgone all human comprehension) and in time of war, to assist the turbulent and ambitious in the business of destruction!! Is this caricature? Or is it a plain statement of facts? And are these the sole objects of civil institution, which ought to involve all objects of importance to the community? The importance of these is, however, not denied; it is only contended that there are other objects of equal, or perhaps of infinitely more magnitude, which are wholly disregarded—THE PRODUCTION OF PROGRESSIVE EMENDATION AND CONVENIENCE TO THE WHOLE RACE OF MAN, which can no more be effected by the present mode and objects of legislation, than can the winds be bound by legal restraint, or a knowledge of their phenomena be so instilled. Is it not, permit me to ask, within the scope of political justice, to extend the good of the community by positive effect as well as by negative? And is it of less "im-
portance to the whole community," to increase the wealth of the citizens generally, than to prevent its diminution?—And would not such an increase of general wealth immediately follow a proper assistance to such improvements as a natural consequence, just as every effect succeeds to its proper cause? For as all existing wealth has had this origin, its farther accumulation must be preceded by the same cause. Nor is the appropriation of public money always, if at all, necessary for this purpose; other resources are in the power of government. But, should such appropriation be necessary "while millions heaped
"upon millions are expended to protect
"the interests of the small portion of the
"Americans who have chosen navigati-
"on as a trade, certainly a little bestow-
"ed or even thrown away with good in-
"tent for the promotion of agriculture,
"cannot be deemed a misapplication of
"money." Now as agriculture originated in mechanic art by the construction of implements, and continues inseparable from it, their promotion and improvement are also inseparable: and any appropriation for promoting these "objects
"of improvement to the whole commu-
"nity," so far from being considered a partial bounty, is perhaps the only one which can have complete general effect, or which can reasonably be expected to be productive of extensive and common benefit.

Nothing is easier than to find an apology for neglecting what we do not wish to perform. "The slothful man saith,
"there is a lion in the way, a lion is in
"the street;" and the politician saith,
"if assistance is afforded to improvers
"and inventors, how shall we avoid de-
"ception and squandering on vain pro-
"jectors?" This was urged to the author some time ago, by a worthy and enlightened man, late a member of the house of representatives, as *an insuperable barrier* to affording such assistance.—But "whoso diggeth a pit shall fall there-
"in; and he that rolleth a stone, it will
"return upon him"—for where exists the necessity for greater circumspection in this, than in guarding against political deception, and squandering on factious intriguing statesmen? Or are the improvers and promoters of those arts which have civilized the world, and by which alone civilization and convenience can prrogress or continue, likely to be more pernicious than these, though without their temptation, that they should be regarded with greater caution? Some movers of faction will occasionally obtain a seat in the legislative assembly; and an ignoronant projector might also, PERHAPS, find admission to, or assistance from a scientific or mechanical one; but it appears to be an injurious partiality—a manifest, iniquitous injustice, to extinguish one important source of general benefit, by an objection equally applicable, and which, if equally applied, would annihilate every one. Besides, it is hardly admissible—it is absurd, it is physically impossible, that there can be any great difficulty in deciding between vain projects and scientific deductions. But these difficulties and objections are somewhat characteristic of subterfuge, and would appear to be meant, if indeed any thing be meant, to conceal an unwillingness or incapacity to take any cognizance of the subject; or, to cover compunction for such injurious neglect of the most material interest of man, whilst under pretence of prosecuting such objects, private emolument, and the advancement of a party, are prosecuted with an ardor, with a rancorous avidity and zeal, degrading not only to talents and benevolence, but to the common feelings of humanity and good citizenship, and that in the very deliberative assemblies of the commonwealth.

All this, however, is a departure from the subject.—The evil of secluding, and virtually suppressing all talents, except those of political tendencies, appears too evidently to exist. The public taste is depraved; and the public mind diverted from the pursuit of real and substantial good, by the contemplation of imaginary evil; nor is it the resources or abilities, to realize such utility, but the disposition and encouragement that are wanting. These evils exist, and appear to derive their existence from civil institution. From whence else comes it to pass, that those who daily squander with profusion in gratifying their passions and appetites, and in supporting nefarious gamblers, horse jockies, and worthless exhibitors of useless spectacles, should be so parsimonious in respect to useful arts, and at the same time so profuse in corruption to obtain a seat in a legislative assembly, but that by the inequality of encouragement and public favor, the one is dignified and the other degraded?—The depravity of public taste is evinced by the contents of public newspapers.—If more proof is required, let it be sought by contrasting the thousands yearly raised by voluntary contribution, for disseminating these weekly heralds of scandal and defamation, with those sums that have not been so contributed for valuable purposes.—But of this hereafter.

EURISKOTES.

NO. IV.

CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

THE foregoing explanations would destroy the fame of any man, except that of Gallatin. There are very strong and contradictory circumstances, which entirely combine in their consequences, to preserve him and his. When they are left upon a naked assertion they would appear poradoxical, but when explained, will be self-evident, and convince every man who will entirely divest himself of prejudice. Although he may withhold his confession, yet he will tacitly admit that I am correct. My meaning is, that some of the leaders of each party, equally dispise, and have equally co-operated in imposing upon the world, the fallacious opinion that he is a man of pre-eminent talents and political merit.

The associates of Gallatin know well that they owe their elevation, in a degree, to the dextrous and successful manner in which his jargon was metamorphosed into eloquent speeches. They know that the public were led astray by the delusion, that he possessed all the essential qualities which entitled a man to private esteem and public applause. The cunning and *jesuiticalness* of his life, afford but few opportunities to approach his character with offensive severity. His fellow labourers were better known.—They had no pretensions to Messiah-ship. They knew that their schemes could not be effected without the establishment of a sect, who guided and influenced altogether by their faith, would not only forego the holy attributes of truth and reason, but would be as well satisfied with a jargon, which they did not understand, as the Roman Catholicks are with the latin dogmas which are repeated by the priests. It was this blind and misleading faith, which attached to Gallatin a popularity which has led to democratic success; and so great has been the deluding effect, that even Mr. Jefferson, with all the advantages of his station, power, personal popularity and office, did not venture to exercise his own judgment. Public justice was sacrificed at the altar of necessity, and individual convenience.—From one end of the continent to the other, public expectation was turned towards a *Gallatin as the successor of a Wolcott*, though from opposite causes.—The most influencial men of the prevailing party know these truths, and although there are not two who can disagree, yet they durst not avow it, because by doing so, they would destroy one of the pillars upon which their own power and popularity depends; they would, by the same act, either acknowledge, that they had been deceived, which would weaken their own tottering fabric, or else that they had given to a stranger, an intriguer, a declaimer, and an upstart, a false popularity for the most fraudulent purposes.

If this state of things is unknown to Mr. Jefferson, it proves his incapacity to sit at the helm of public affairs; if it is known, and he has found motives to yield to a delusive and destructive torrent of poular opinion in favor of an impostor, then indeed may be discovered a want of firmness and candour which ought never to be found in the conduct or character of a chief magistrate. The leaders among the federalists are equally well convinced that these statements and reasoning are correct. They knew that Gallatin is no less dispised by some of the leading democrats, than by themselves. They reflect with shame and mortification, that so humble a tool should have been so successfully used against themselves. Their pride prevents them from exposing the feeble means by which they were overthrown; because they know that in the same degree that they prove that an enemy, by whom they have been vanquished, is weak and despicable, so they would prove themselves to be still more humble and feeble. Hence it is, from these opposite causes, that the public councils of his country are disgraced by the presence, and the public revenues endangered by the controul, of a man, whose every act has had an uniform tendency to destroy the social establishments and public respectability of a people, a majority of whom have absolutely yielded their faith, their confidence, their all, to his disposal.

Roused at last from a condemnable silence, Mr. Bayard has made an effort to extricate the community from this fascinating delirium. The resolutions which he offered concerning the bank stock exhibit a loss of 152,070 dollars. They were tejected by Congress. It is to be regretted that M. Bayard delayed this effort so long.

Heretofore it has been idle to urge the monstrous crime of setting up a great portion of the people to a rebellion against their lawful government. The notoriousness of the fact was entirely veiled by the reputed purity of Gallatin's motives, by the transcendant and indispensible talents which he has employed in the revolutionary drama. Honest men of good intentions throughout the country confiding in the general estimation of his negative integrity and virtues, were willing both to forgive and forget what was called an accidental circumstance;* though it left a stain upon our national character, though it deprived innocent men of their lives, and though it had drained, the treasury of about fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

Such is the man, whose late conduct in selling the bank stock, is not only justified, but is applauded by the prevailing party. His partizans pretend to believe that public credit stood in jeopardy: that there remained no alternative; that Mr. Baring was the only man in this extensive, rich, and flourishing country, who had the means to save it: that he knew how to take the advantage of his good fortune; he dictated the terms upon which he would act; and that Mr. Gallatin, driven to the lats necessity, to the last shift, nay to the last moment, was obliged to yield; was obliged to humble the character, the resources, the credit of the treasury, nay, every thing to the nod and dictatorial caprice and prescriptions of a stranger.

Before I proceed further in this detestable drama, let me ask the reader to reconsider the elevated position in which the secretary might have stood, from which he might have dictated his own terms. If Mr. Baring had an agency in the collection of the Dutch debt, if Mr. Baring demanded payment how easily and how properly could an answer have been given in this wise? "I know that the
"United States owe a million of dollars
"which are payable in Amsterdam; our
"money is now ready in the treasury;
"a sufficient sum is appropriated for the
"purpose; we owe bullion; we mean to
"offer our money where it is, upon terms,
"for the payment of bullion at Amster-
"dam. I expect to have 5 or 6 per
"cent in the negociation; if you think
"proper to allow this, the money shall
"be paid at once; if not, immediate or-
"ders shall be given to our agent in Lon-
"to obtain bullion, and if the negociati-
"on cannot be made upon better terms,
"we will send the money in one of our
"frigates." By such means, the credit of the United States would have stood high, and no occasion would have been afforded, by the imbecility and submission of Mr. Gallatin, to complain of a transaction, which no argument can extenuate, no facts can justify.

Let it not be understood that any insinuation is intended against Mr. Baring. Far from it. Great credit is due him as a negociator in making such an advantageous bargain, when so many strong circumstances stood in his face.—His duty was to render all the service which he could to his employers, and that duty led him to obtain from the U. States as many advantages as their public functionaries would permit or afford.

The idolaters of the secretary will perhaps be disposed to tolerate and bear with him, as they have done for his former political transgressions. If so, I will answer them in borrowed language. "It would be unjust to reproach a man
"with the narrowness of his capacity.—
"Nature distributes her gifts as she will,
"and what is still more, men are not
"masters of their own education. But
"the inexcusable error is, to take upon
"ourselves burdens to which our strength
"is unequal, and to sacrifice the state
"at the shrine of our personal vanity.
"When an employment evidently de-
"mands a mass of information which we
"have not been able to procure, what
"demon urges us to accept of it?" My opinion is, that no man in such a case ought to be silent or inactive, while the honor, credit, character, or happiness of his country is sacrificed at the altar of folly, or is about to be overwhelmed in the storms of ambition. To the people the mischief will be the same, whether it shall proceed from weakness, or from crime, whether the author may be a visionary theorist, or an unprincipled demagogue.

To succeed as a partizan, it is necessary to have invention, cunning watchfulness; to possess some promptness, and to be coversant in the routine of affairs, with presence of mind and of patience; such I think is Gallatin, who never seriously exerted himself for the benefit of the public, but has always endeavoured to make the public useful to himself.

While such facts, and such unanswerable arguments exist; while there is nothing left even for fear, hope, or doubt, how is it that there can be found a solitary individual who will not give his voice for condemnation and expulsion?

FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

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* *The Pennsylvania insurrection.*

WALTER POTTER,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Oppofite Meſſrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's,
Main-ſtreet, Richmond,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement he has received ſince commencing buſineſs, takes this method of returning thanks, and to ſolicit a continuance thereof.

He has juſt received a freſh ſupply of STATIONARY, conſiſting of ſuperroyal Royal, Medium, Demi, Folio and Quarto Poſt, Foolſcap and Poſt Writing Paper.

Blue, Blotting, Cartridge & large brown Wrapping Paper; red and black Ink Powder; liquid do. pewter and glaſs Ink Stands; Sand and Sand Boxes; Pounce and Pounce Boxes; red and black Sealing Wax; red, black and variety of Wafers; Gold Leaf; Slates and Slate Pencils; red and black Lead do; Ivory Folders; red Tape; Quills; Indian Rubber; Bonnet Paſteboard, &c.

Merchants' Accompt Books ruled to any patern, and Book Binding, in all its various branches, executed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

Now on hand, a large aſſortment of Blank Books.

May 13, 1803.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1803.

No circumstance is more probable, than that those Lieutenants who, on the the 27th March boarded the Volunteer, of Boston, and the Belvidere, of Baltimore, received the Proclamation of war before it was proclaimed at London, as it most frequently happens that orders for hostilities are forwarded to the commanders of the fleets and vessels of war, sveral days before they are published in Britain.

—

It has been frequently alledged that Gallatin, now secretary of the treasury, William Duane, now Editor of the Aurora, and one Campell, then clerk in one of the public offices, were the leading members of that midnight party who entered into Mr. Wolcott's office, and published false extracts from his books. If either of these persons think proper to deny this accusation, we will publish the denial. If they do not, we shall take the liberty of sometimes alluding to it, as an established fact.

—

If the foregoing circumstances be true, can any body be surpised that Duane should be preferred to furnish stationary, &c. or that Gallatin should permit the accompts to pass without a scrutiny.

—

If Gallatin, Duane, &c. were guilty of the burglarious entry into Wolcott's office, what is to secure the interests of the United States when they are confided to such hands? And how can the honest well meaning democrats suffer such men to come into their presence?

—

Some time ago Duane said that in Pennsylvnia, "*Democracy is organized,*" he boasted too soon. Governor M'Kean, who has a veto upon all the laws, seems disposed to nip the Duanites and Gallatinites in the bud. There is an old proverb that honest men will obtain justice when rogues disagree. This does not exactly apply, for altho' M'Kean has done a great deal of mischief, yet he is reputed to be a man of integrity.

—

Since Governor M'Kean has thought proper to think for himself, and to refuse consent to some jacobinical laws of the Pennsylvania Assembly, the Calcutta poleman has thought proper to open the artillery of the Aurora upon him.—— M'Kean is universally admitted to be a man of talents. He remembers how much mischief was hatched by Marat and his associates in France—that the revolutionists of that day sent one another to the scaffold—and he knows also that the persons who could make a clandestine entry into Wolcott's office could publish false and stolen extracts from his books, would not hesitate to take off his head, whenever they could safely do so. M'Kean therefore acts wisely to begin in time Having begun, every body knows that he will keep them down, if possible, let Duane rail as much as he pleases.

—

INCREASE of FEDERALISM.

No election which has lately taken place, marks the progress of federalism so much as the New-York elections—In that city the democratical party has been so strong for some years past, that the federalists proposed no ticket.—This year they made out one, and only lost the election by about one half of the number of United Irishmen, who have become citizens since the last naturalization bill passed into law.—Thus the Clintonian band owed their success solely to votes of men who have been traitors to their king and country.—In mentioning this circumstance, we only allude to those aliens, who are known to have been united Irishmen, and who after the Irish rebellion, sought refuge in New-York.—This description of foreigners, we know, are equally despised by their own countrymen, as they are by the federalists in America.—It is therefore melancholy to suppose, that they should be the means, and the principal instruments which the partizans of the Administration employ, to retain their power. —It is degrading to the feelings of a free and independent nation, to think that their elections are to be affected and rendered infamous, by the votes of foreign rebels.—Nay the idea must be humiliating to the Jeffersonian party themselves, that their success and their popularity depend upon the pleasure of United Irishmen.—The Clintonians only carried the election by a majority of 700 votes. —Last year they reported and probably with truth, that if the federalists had made out a ticket, they would have carried it by 5000 votes. A thousand Irishmen have been naturalized in New-York in the course of the last twelvemouth; therefore upon the most moderate calculation we may reckon 4000 apostates from democracy in the city of N. York since the first of May 1802.—Unless therefore the Clintonians be reinforced before the next election by an equal number of aliens, little doubt can remain of their being totally defeated.

—

Gifford's Juvenal.

There is an edition of this elegant translation of the satires of Juvenal now publishing at Philadelphia; but while we rejoice to see the enterprising spirit which many of the booksellers and printers in the United States possess for publishing classical authors, we must disapprove of the propriety of circulating a translation of Juvenal in this or any other country. Juvenal is one of those authors which ought solely to be read and studied on account of the elegance of the Latin. A translation in this respect is of no advantage; but a translation gives the knowledge of what ought to be buried in oblivion, and details a catalogue of crimes and vices that happily have no existence in America.—Among a people depraved and sunk in brutality, as the subjects of the emperors of Rome were, Juvenal might answer an useful purpose; but at the present day, we do not know that a more dangerous book can be made public. The elegant language in which Mr. Gifford has expressed the most obscene passages of the Roman satyrist, renders the translation still more dangerous and fascinating to the vicious mind and voluptuous appetite.

—

The ignorance of the English prints, respecting the transactions of this country, is astonishing. The Morning Herald of London, states that James Thomson Callender was convicted at Philadelphia for a libel on President Jefferson, and fined in twelve thousand dollars!!

—

William Terry and Thomas Watkins are elected to represent the county of Halifax in the next General Assembly; and Isaac Coles is elected senator for the district of Halifax.

State of the poll for Senator.

	Coles.	McRoberts.
Charlotte,	172	549
Pr. Edward,	47	305
Halifax,	845	175
	1064	1029

The following is the issue of the vote for a representative in the next Congress for the district composed of the counties of King and Queen, Caroline, Essex and, King William:

	Demagogue. John Taylor.	*Democrat.* Anthony New.
King & Queen,	143	223
Caroline,	169	329
Essex,	44	277
King William,	8	78
	364	907

In this election, the just indignation of the citizens was roused to counteract the artful intrigues of the demagogues, who declared that the people were not competent to choose their representative, & that they would dictate for them.

—

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of the 6th instant, contains the following article: "Captain Tabor, of the Regulator, from Charleston, spoke a schooner bound from Cape Francois to New York, the captain of which informed him, that three days previous to his sailing, a French fleet of transports passed by the Cape with FORTY THOUSAND troops for Louisiana."

The New-York Gazette, of the same date, says—"Captain Tabor spoke off Cape Henlopen, a schooner from Cape Francois for New-York, the Captain of which informed, that the day before he left the Cape, FOUR THOUSAND French troops passed that place for Louisiana.

—

A singular circumstance respecting Mr. Livingston, the Mayor of N. York, furnishes at present, in that city much conjecture.—This gentleman had given Mr. Burr a letter which has been published in the Morning Chronicle, entirely acquitting the Vice-President, of the charges of intrigue which have been alledged against him.—Cheetham however appears to have reported that he had a certificate from the Mayor stating the reverse—But although repeatedly called upon, to make it public, he has kept silent, nor what is more astonishing, has Mr. Livingston himself either denied or granted the truth of the accusation.

—

REMARKABLE.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, May 8, 1803.

"There was a severe snow storm here last night. Four inches lay on the ground at seven o'clock this morning—a prodigious devastation is made amongst the beautiful poplar trees of this city. There was ice on the ponds yesterday morning, which would support a goose."

—

DIED—at Detroit, on the 11th ult. JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK, esq. colonel of the 1st regiment in the army of the United States. He was a native of Canada, joined the American army in 1775, and continued in that service nearly 27 years. As a disciplinarian he was exemplary; as a gentleman and officer, highly respectable. Having merited the approbation of gen. Washington, he received from him the most honorable testimonials.

—

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	Belvidere, Potter,	New-York.
	Betsey, Harburt,	G. E. Harbour.
	Eagle, Abbott,	Baltimore.
	Betsey, Ray,	P. Elizabeth.
	Success, Tice,	Philadelphia.
	Polly, Baker,	New York.
	Lydia, Laddell,	Norfolk.
	Agnes, Euson,	Petersburg.
Sloop	O. Branch, Pearson,	Philadelphia.
	Pilgrim, Bunkere,	Falmouth.
	Satchem, Bolles,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Martha Ann, Hill,	Norfolk.
	Franklin, McCombe,	Philadelphia.
	Wealthy, Fisher,	do.
	Union, Haynes,	Boston.
	Eliza, Webb,	New-York.
Sloop	O. Branch, Pearson,	Philadelphia.

—

(From the Constitutional Conservator)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated March 11.

"Mr. Clarke is arrived—he states, that on his departure from France, the troops, (4500, under general Victor) were on the wing, and will doubtless be here in a few weeks; he saw and conversed with the prefect on the subject of the government of this province—inded he brought all the necessary and possible information summed up in a number of articles. I wish I could send them to you—as I cannot, take what follows: The province will be governed by a military cheif, a prefect and commissary of justice: the departments are distinct save that the governor can at any time do away the acts of the prefect and commissary of justice, on taking the responsibility on himself; all monied business of the nation will be attached to the office of prefect, something like the present intendant: and civil justice will be administered by the commissary, who will have under him a number of magistrates or in other words demagogues, something like the present alcade of the of the Spanish government. A confidential friend of the prefect has been here some days, it is supposed he has come forward to hear something of the people who are and are not qualifid to fill offices under the approaching government. Not a doubt remains but a large contribution will be exacted of the citizens of this place very soon after their arrival.

"No flour can now be exported; when once landed it cannot be taken away—a decree of the intendant to this effect will be published to morrow; provisions, you know must be *comeatable* for the French troops.

"A schooner yesterdey arrived from Baltimore, in 20 days passage, the news she brings has not yet transpired fully, but we know she brought dispatches from the principal consul from France, resident in the United States to the intendant—they were delivered by Mr. Foerey, to whom the schooner was consigned, the intendant's receipt taken, since which he has been very sulky.

"Buisiness is dull, and money scearce, though cotton has taken a small start within a few days."

—

TRINIDAD.

By their Excellencies His Majesty' Commissioners for executing the office of Governor of the said Island and its dependencies &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a proclamation for encouraging the importation of provisions, lumber and all other things into this island in vessels the property of the subject of the United States of America issued on the 5th day of October last past, by His Excellency Brigadier General Thomas Picton, then sole Governor and Commander in Chief the island of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, did expire on the 5th day of this month. And whereas the same emergency that called for the said Proclamation now exists—

We have thought it expedient, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council of this Island, to proclaim, publish & declare, that it shall be lawful for vessels the property of the subjects of the United States of America, coming directly from the said states with lumber of all kinds, flour, peas and corn, salted and other provision, pitch, tar turpentine, tobacco, cattle, horses, mules, and live stock, being the growth and produce of the said United States, to dispose of their said cargoes, and receive in barter or exchange any articles the produce of this Island (except indigo, cotton, lignum vitae, and dying woods of all description,) to the exact amount of their respective cargoes, and no more:—And the several officers of his Majesty's customs are hereby enjoined and required to govern themselves accordingly.—And this proclamation shall be, and continue in full force and virtue for the space of SIX months from the said 5th day of April last past. Given under our hands and seals, this 6th day of April, 1803, and in his Majesty's reign the 43d year.

THOMAS PICTON.
SAMUEL HOOD.

(By command of their Excellencies)
JAMES M. WOODYEAR, Sec.

—

BOSTON, May 3.

Of War....Since our last paper, information has been received from Liverpool, (Eng.) to the 28th of March. At that time war had not commenced, and the confidence with which it had been expected was rather diminished, as appears by the following extracts

Palladium.

—

LONDON, MARCH 21.

On the arrival of the King's Message in Paris, the Council of State sat many hours, after which Bonaparte sent off messengers to St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Duroc to Berlin; but our Ministers should not, if possible, wait the result of such tedious negociations. Ministers should send an ultimation, and back it with a blockade of the French ports.—This they should do instantly; while Bonaparte is confounded by the step they have already taken. Indeed, we are assured, unless a satisfactory explanation is given, and an amicable arrangement begun, the ports of France and Holland will be blockaded with all possible expeditiou,

The public expectation of war was greatly increased on Saturday. Every circumstance shews Ministers are preparing for a system different from that they have hitherto pursued. Colonel Philips has just been appointed Deputy Adjutant General at Malta; an office which has been vacant nine months, and which it was supposed would never have been filled up. Several other officers have been appointed to complete the staff at that Island, and hence we perceive there is no expectation of exacuating it soon.

A private letter from Paris says, the troops of the Repudlic are concentrating on various points. In the Military Division (round Paris,) there are 42,00 men. The naval officers have received orders to join at Brest, Havre, &c. The works of the port of Boulogne are carrying on with great activity. In fact, the preparations making in the several ports are of a nature by far too extensive to be intended for the colonies, and can have no other object than a maratime war.

A letter from Verona, dated Feb. 18, says, the movement of the French troops towards the ports of the Mediterranean make a reference to the island of Malta, which they will, doubtless, endeavor to re-take, if matters should not be accommodated.

March 22.

We understand that seventeen sail of the line are getting ready with all possible expedition in the inner road of Brest. On Monday se'night there was a requisition at Cherburgh for men, and the officers were sending them off in waggons from that and the neighbouring place for Brest, with the greatest expedition.

It was confidently reported yesterday in the city, on the authority of the French interest, that there will be no war; and every circumstance shews that Bonaparte does not wish for a rupture, that the French people still less desire it.

In consequence of the remonstrances of England to France in October, respecting Switzerland, (remonstrances which would have been followed by a war, had the powers on the continent been in a condition to second us,) the orders were sent to retain the Cape of Good Hope, and several other possessions agreed to be given up by the treaty of Amiens.

LOST,

Between Warwick and Richmond, or in Richmond,

A red Morocco Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING John Hoomes, junior's Note, favor Seth Ward, and sundry papers of no use to any person but the owner. Any person finding and delivering the said Pocket-Book and papers at the office hereof, will receive Five Dollars reward.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803. 3t*

Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

THE surviving partners of George Nicolson, dec. and the acting executors of his last will and testament, will offer for sale, at Auction, on Tuesday the 31st day of this month, all that valuable Tenement lying on James River and adjoining this city, known by the name of the ROPE-WALK TENEMENT.

This valuable piece of ground contains 16 acres, on which are the following buildings: a Rope-Walk of 150 fathom in length, 120 fathom of which is covered in. A brick Lumber-House, of four stories, and nearly 40 feet square. A brick House, used as a lodging house for workmen, of two stories, 50 by 30 feet. A large Hemp-House, and two small Dwelling Houses. Besides the improvements above mentioned, there is a valuable Wharf and two Coal Yards. The tenement will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, and a plan thereof will be left at the printing office of Thomas Nicolson, ten days before the sale, and will be shown to any person who wishes to see it.

All the implements for carrying on the rope making business, of which an inventory will be shewn on the day of sale, will be sold with that lot on which the rope walk stands.

A credit of one and two years will be allowed the purchasers. Bond and approved security will be required as also a deed of trust upon the property; the bonds to bear interest from their date, if not punctually paid.

The sale will commence on the premises precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

John Cringan, } Surviving
William Aitchison, } Partners.
Thomas Nicolson, } Acting
Andrew Nicolson, } Executors.

May 10, 1803.

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

Tucker's Blackstone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have subscription papers in their hands, are earnestly requested to send them immediately by post to the publishers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardness, and will, it is presumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the interest of those who intend to subscribe to leave their names with the publishers. Since the Prospectus was first issued, Judge Tucker has made a selection of the most applicable of Mr. Christian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will please to insert the above one month, and send their accounts to Mr. S. Pleasants, Richmond, addressed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for* READY MONEY, *at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,*

A tract of Land in the county of Hanover, containing by estimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Tayloe Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Also, a LOT on the Main-street in the city of Richmond, opposite Mrs. Couch's tenement, and next to the courthouse, extending 198 feet front, and 168 feet back, and distinguished by the commissioners appointed to sell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premises, divided into three tenements. Also, six full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Dismal Swamp Company, all standing in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard,
Commissioner.

Richmond, *May* 12, 1803. tds.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond, March 18, 1803.

Between

Duncan Rose, surviving executor of John Banister, deceased, Plaintiff,

And

Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which said Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceased, who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceased, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

A few copies of

HENIG's JUSTICE

For Sale at this Office.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, March 9, 1803,

BETWEEN

John Seabrooke Plaintiff,

AND

Daniel Broadhead, sen. Daniel Broadhead, jun. and William Marshall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

NOTICE.

WAS stored with the subscriber, on storage, one HOGSHEAD TOBACCO, the 21st June, 1801; both heads out; of course the number could not be ascertained; Lynch's inspection, 1201bs. tare, 1520lbs. nett. The owner, proving property and paying customary storage and other charges, the tobacco will be delivered.

Benjamin Stetson.

Richmond, April 15, 1803.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

BAR IRON,	Shoes,
Nail Rods,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
German and blistered Steel,	Hyson & Imperial Tea,
4d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 20d Nails,	French Brandy,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	W. India and N. E. Rum,
Ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers,	Molasses,
Men's fine & coarse Shoes,	Coffee,
Misses' and Boy's	30 elegant Tea Cadies.

[1aw6t.]

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fisher, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fisher, *Defendants.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspaper. printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond,

BETWEEN

William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plaintiff,*

AND

Moses Austin & Company, *Def'ts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, *It is ordered*, that the defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c c.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing. raw tf

Robert Temple.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, Sept. 22, 1802.

Between

Keziah Redd, Cleavears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and *Amadeak* his wife, Plaintiffs,

And

Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this commonwealth, administrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased, who was administrator with the will annexed of the said John Burnley, Defendants.

THE first named defendant, Hardin Burnley, nothaving entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Overton Cosby, executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Spratt, the same Overton Cosby and James Ross, surviving partners of Overton Cosby & Company, and the same Overton Cosby and James Ross, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Ross & Co, Plaintiffs,

And

Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, surviving partner of Horsburg and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, assignees of the said Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.

Between

Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting ing Trustees of Samuel Beall, deceased, Plaintiffs,

and

William Moseley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is confidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, }
THO's WHITE, } *Assignees.*

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his pedigree, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 21, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old. Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 3571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wise therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.